

The Rules of Reading

Application

Question Everything, Learn Something, Answer Nothing: Euripides

Always Question everything for you never know what answers you will Find.

Always Questions everything. Use 5W and 1H

*“Everything was done to try and learn how to become a better basketball player. Everything. So when you have the point of view then literally the world becomes your library to help you become better at your craft... because you know what you want the world is giving you the information 100% because you know what you’re looking for.” **Kobe Bryant***

Once you know what it is in life that you want to do, then the world basically becomes your library. Everything you view, you can view from that perspective, which makes everything a learning asset for you.

Never Take Shortcuts that affect negatively my work quality. Take shortcuts that increase productivity, but not affect my work Quality.

Volume 28

Do Fewer Things: Prioritize a limited number of significant tasks to reduce overload and enhance focus.

Work at a Natural Pace: Align your work rhythm with natural cycles, avoiding the pitfalls of constant urgency.

Obsess Over Quality: Commit to excellence in your endeavors, even if it means

Cal Newport

Prefer to Do Your Own Research, rather ask Artificial Intelligence (AI). Artificial intelligence can be useful for Geographical facts. But, when it comes to serious research, you should not use it. If you are not expert on the topic, then simply do not comment without proper Research. **William Lane Craig**

Brain Like Muscle, The Harder You Use, The Stronger it Becomes.

“If You Don’t Read Newspaper You are uninformed. If You Do Read It You Are Misinformed. What are the Responsibilities The Reporter Has? The Responsibility Of Reporter Is To Tell The Truth, Not Just To Be First, But To Tell The Truth. We Living In The Society, Where Just First Is Priority, who Cares, Just Get It Out There, Do Not Care Who Would It Hurts, Do Not Care Who Would Destroy, Do Not Care If It Is True, Just Say It And Sell It.” **Denzel Washington**

If you want your name to be remembered after your death, either do things worth writing, or write things worth reading.” **- Benjamin Franklin.**

If You Don’t Produce You Won’t Thrive – No Matter How Skilled Or Talented You Are. Human beings, it seems, are at their best when immersed deeply in something challenging. If you service low-impact activities, therefore, you're taking away time you could be spending on higher-impact activities. Two Core Abilities for Thriving in the New Economy

- *The ability to quickly master hard things.*
- *The ability to produce at an elite level, in terms of both quality and speed.*

Cal Newport

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Part 1: What Did I take From the Books

What did I take From the Book.

- A. Read or listen 25min and 5min break
 - Read or Listen 20 pages an Hour according Mortimer Adler
- B. Read or Listen between 1-50 times the book
- C. Speed of Audiobook
 - Analysing audiobook listen between 75 words per minute to 285 words per minute or listen between 0.5-1.9 times speed
- D. What did I read?
- E. What did it mean to me?
- F. What characters, stories or ideas from this book most stood out to you?
- G. What character can you connect with the most in the book? Why?
- H. Does this character reminds me of somebody I know?
- I. Which part of the book am I having the most difficult understanding or connect with? Why do I think this is?
- J. What was most surprising, intriguing or challenging to you about this book?
- K. What are the next steps for you after reading this book? What would you like to do, read, or learn more about?
- L. What were some of the differences between this book and the books you typically read?
- M. What did I learn from this book? What will you take from this book moving forward?
- N. How do themes and ideas from this book relate to things you are learning in and out of the classroom?
- O. What questions do I have about the book I read?
- P. What event did I attend and why did I choose it?
- Q. Describe the event. What did you learn from it? What was most surprising or interesting to you about the event?
- R. What are the next steps for you after attending this event? What would you like to do, read, or learn more about?
- S. Non-Fiction Reflection questions

1. While you were reading today, describe what you pictured in your mind about the story.
2. Which character can you connect with the most in your book? Why?
3. This character reminds me of somebody I know.
4. Which part of your book are you having the most difficulty understanding or connecting with? Why do you think this is?
5. What have you done that is similar to what the characters experience in your book
6. How does the part that you read today fit together with the parts that you read earlier?
7. Predict what will happen in the next few chapters/remainder of the book. Support your prediction with facts/quotes from the story.
8. Based on what the characters say or do, what can you infer about their attributes/personalities?
9. Describe the setting. What is its significance to the story? How would the story be different in a different time or place?
10. What motivates the protagonist (main character)? How do you know? Use evidence from the book to support your answer.
11. What are the major obstacles that your protagonist faces? Explain why you think these are most important.
12. Write a letter from one character to another. Be sure to use two quotes from the text within the letter.
13. Create a diary entry in the voice of a character. Be sure to use two quotes from the text within your entry.
14. Find a quote that stands out to you and explain why you chose it.
15. Choose a character from this chapter. What do you like the most or the least about them? Why?
16. How realistic is the plot of your book?
17. Find some interesting dialogue. Explain what is happening between the characters involved.
18. If you could "jump" into your book right now, what would you do in the story and why?
19. Which character would you like to have as a friend and why?
20. Which part of the story caused the strongest feelings in you? Why?

21. I wonder what this part means
22. This part is very realistic/unrealistic because.
23. The character I most admire is....because
24. I love the way
25. I can't believe that
26. If I were, I would
27. I'm not sure that ...
28. I like the way the author
29. I felt sad/elated/apprehensive when
30. My favourite part of the book so far is
31. This part of the story reminds me of (another title) because
32. What were your feelings after reading the opening chapter of this book?
33. Did this book make you laugh? Cry? Cringe? Smile? Cheer? Explain.
34. What connections are there between the book and your life? Explain.
35. What is the most important event in the book? Explain.
36. Who should or shouldn't read this book? Why?
37. What are the best parts of the book? Why?
38. What are the worst parts? Why?
39. Do you like the ending of the book? Why or why not? Do you think there is more to tell? What do you think should happen next?
40. What came as a surprise in the book? Why?
41. What parts of the book seem most believable or unbelievable? Why?
42. What makes you wonder in this book?
43. What confuses you in the book?
44. In what ways are you like any of the characters? Explain.
45. Do any of the characters remind you of friends, family members, or classmates? Explain.
46. Which character would you like to be in this book? Why?
47. What would you and your favourite character talk about in a conversation?
Begin the conversation.
48. Do you think the title fits the book? Why or why not?
49. What do you know now that you didn't know before?
50. What questions in this book would you like answered?
51. What do I think will happen next?

52. What are some words I don't know or questions I have?
53. What does the writer's purpose seem to be?
54. My favourite character is because....
55. I can relate to....
56. If I were the author, I'd change....
57. Something that doesn't make sense about this story is...
58. What I think will happen next is....
59. If I were (character in story), I'd....
60. I believe the author wants the reader to....
61. Something unrealistic or too coincidental in the story is....
62. My favourite sentence so far is because....
63. The most important character is because...
64. Write a poem from a character's viewpoint
65. Write a poem about the setting.
66. Write a poem about a character.
67. If you could be related to a character, who would it be and why?
68. Write a solution for a problem a character has that is different from anything suggested in the book.
69. In the sequel to this book, the following should happen....
70. Choose a food that represents this book and explain why.
71. Create a theme song with lyrics for the book.
72. Write a letter to the author of your book.
73. Choose a character and decide what would be two appropriate birthday presents for that character and explain why.
74. What type of reader would enjoy this book and why?
75. This book has made me reconsider or think twice about ... because....
76. Discuss a conflict in the book that is "timeless" and "universal."
77. If I could step into the book, the first thing I would do is....
78. I can't understand why (character) doesn't just
79. I laughed aloud when....
80. I felt like crying when....
81. I was furious when....
82. I was surprised when.....
83. This book reminds me of the fairy tale _____because...

84. If I were making this book into a movie, the part(s) I would cut out or change would be...because...
85. Create a cluster showing the interrelationships of the characters.
86. Discuss how (character) shows his/her personality through the dialogue in the story.
87. Discuss how (character) shows his/her personality by the actions he/she takes.
88. Discuss how (character) shows his/her personality by what other characters say or do toward this character.
89. Create an award for this book. Explain the award and why this book received it

T. Non Fiction questions

90. Which part of the book are you having the most difficulty understanding or connecting with? Why do you think this is?
91. How does the part you read today connect with what you already knew about the topic?
92. Find a quote that is interesting to you and explain why you chose it.
93. I can't believe that
94. My favourite part of the book so far is
95. Who should or shouldn't read this book and why?
96. What do you know now that you didn't know before?
97. What are some words I don't know or some questions I have?
98. I believe that the author wants the reader to
99. Write a letter to the author of this book.
100. This book has made me think twice about
101. Create an award for this book. Explain the award and why this book received it.
102. Now that I've read this book, I want to learn more about
103. I used to think, but now I know
104. I got off track in reading whenbecause
105. Describe a part you had to read twice and why.
106. I've always wanted to learn more about
107. A career in which I could use this information would be

108. Does the content in the book affect your life? How so?
109. What solutions does the author propose? Do you agree with them and why?
110. What text features does the author include? Which ones were of particular help to you in reading the book?
111. Of the information you learned, what would you like to share with someone else?
112. What kind of research do you think this author had to do in order to write this book?
113. Which questions would you ask the author if you had the chance to meet him/her?
114. Would the book be different if it had been written 10 years ago? Why or why not?
115. Did you discover anything that may help you outside of school?
116. Who is the author? What are the author's credentials and how reputable is the author?
117. What inferences are you expected to make when you read this book?
118. What are the implications of this issue?
119. Is there a call to action or a caution within this book?
120. What is the author's intent in writing the book?
121. What are some interesting vocabulary words that you have learned from this book?
122. This book reminded me of
123. If I wrote a book about this topic, I would include
124. The most exciting thing I learned from this book is
125. I would recommend this book tobecause
126. The part of this book I had difficulty understanding is

Part 2: Implication

Implication" refers to the possible effects, results, or consequences of an action, idea, or event. The implications of something describe its broader impact, both direct and indirect, and can be interpreted in different contexts, such as social, economic, political, or ethical.

Implications Have:

1. **Consequences:** They highlight what might happen as a result of a particular action or decision.
 - Example: The implications of adopting artificial intelligence in healthcare could include improved diagnostics but also ethical concerns over data privacy.
2. **Potential Outcomes:** Implications often refer to hypothetical or projected outcomes, suggesting what could be true or happen.
 - Example: The implications of climate change policies might include a reduction in carbon emissions and shifts in economic structures.
3. **Meaning and Significance:** Beyond consequences, implications can also refer to the underlying message or significance of something.
 - Example: The implications of a court ruling might extend to how laws are interpreted in future cases.
4. **Relevance Across Fields:** Implications can affect various domains, such as:
 - **Ethical:** Moral considerations of a new technology or law.
 - **Social:** Impact on communities or social behavior.
 - **Economic:** Changes to markets, industries, or financial systems.
 - **Environmental:** Consequences for ecosystems or sustainability.

By analyzing implications, individuals and organizations aim to anticipate and prepare for future scenarios, make informed decisions, and understand the broader context of an action or idea.

Part 3: Application

Application From The Book

Record Application

Read or listen 25min and 5min break.

- Read or Listen 20 pages an Hour according Mortimer Adler.

Read or Listen following Tools to Use Application.

1. Folder Application+ Introduction to Hermeneutics Chapter 12.
1. Speed of Tool Books:Analysing audiobook listen between 75 words per minute to 285 words per minute or listen between 0.5-1.9 times speed to Find Application.

Speed of Audiobook.

- Analysing audiobook listen between 75 words per minute to 285 words per minute or listen between 0.5-1.9 times speed to **Use Application**.
- A. Depending on which topics you have chosen, the best way to integrate them is to try and find points of convergence (meet).
- B. Review application side rules of reading, how would I respond and what does it mean to you. Ask myself if I done the analysis of each part of how to rules of reading and how can I apply these ideas to my life that it is most accurately.**
- C. Six Stages of learning transfers:
- Non Specific transfer-Everything we learn is acquired as result of what we have learned in past.
 - Application transfer-involves applying the knowledge.
 - Context Transfer-involves use of your knowledge for situation that is slightly different from the one in which you initially acquired it. Example non- academic writing requires linguistic skills that are somewhat different and persisting with formal language.
 - Near Transfer-continue to apply your acquired knowledge in situation that are similar to the one where you were originally exposed to it. Example car with manual transmission use the knowledge to use truck with manual transmission.

- Far Transfer-test your ability to take a piece of learned knowledge and apply it in some context that is entirely dissimilar to the one where you acquired.
- Displacement or creative transfer-takes the integrative skills we acquired in previous step to the next level. Example: you jump in the air and feel yourself being pulled down due to gravitational force. Later you enter an elevator and feel yourself accelerated upwards at similar rate as the one that pulled you down while jumping. If you connect the dots, the upward acceleration from lift and the downward pull of gravity are actually the same thing. Ask yourself questions.
 - Does this subject connect well to another domain of knowledge that related or unrelated?
 - Where else have I come across this idea?
 - How difficult was it for me to grasp this?
 - Can I break down into smaller parts?
 - How would I explain this to a child?
 - Why is this important to know?
 - What questions does this raise for me?
 - What, if anything surprises me about this?

D. Use 5W and 1H

1. Who?
2. What?
3. When?
4. Where?
5. Why?
6. How?
7. So What?

E. What does the writer wants me to learn?

1. Philosophy.
2. Motivation.
3. Finance.
4. Economics.
5. Philosophy.
6. Linguistics.
7. Language.
8. Logic.
9. Reasoning.
10. Morality.
11. Ethics.
12. Dilemmas.
13. Liberty.
14. Freedom.
15. Freedom of speech.
16. Archeology.
17. Religion.
18. Humanity.
19. Human condition.
20. God.
21. Human behaviour.
22. Values.
23. Challenges.
24. beliefs.
25. Atheism.
26. Beauty and etc.
27. Any Other Values, Roles, Behavior or anything else.

F. How to I know that this idea applicable in reality?

1. The key to getting what you want out of life is to identify how the world works and align yourself accordingly. The problem is we often think the world *should* work differently than it does. The word “should” is important. Because we think the world should work in a way that it doesn’t, our approach is suboptimal.
2. Part of the answer is we don’t listen to the feedback of reality. When we don’t get the outcome we’re seeking, the last place we look is with our actions. It’s too easy to wiggle out of responsibility by blaming others and circumstances. It’s not that this approach is entirely ineffective. We eventually get the job half done in twice the time. The person working with the world, however, gets the job fully done in half the time.
3. The most common source of feedback is people not reality. One problem with feedback from people is that it’s hard to give someone else high quality feedback. Think about it. People will tell you a few helpful things but they’ll often avoid the big thing that’s holding you back. They don’t want to hurt your feelings. They want you to like them. That’s not the biggest problem. The biggest problem is that people rarely know much more than you do. If they had all the answers, they’d get better results.
4. Another form of people feedback comes from groups, institutions, and society. This is the way things have been done. And while there might be good reason for doing things the same way they’ve always been done, if you take your feedback from these folks, you’ll incrementally improve what’s already exists rather than use first principles to design something new. If exiting institutions knew what they were doing, we wouldn’t have startups or bankruptcy lawyers.
5. How do we identify how the world really works? Outcome over ego. You are accountable for your outcomes. When you take responsibility for your outcomes you get feedback from reality. When you get feedback from reality, you adjust your behaviour.

G. Applying Lessons from the Past

1. Review History Written by Losers as well, this helps to review and see big picture of the world.
2. "History is written by the winners" is the popular view. But your winner may not be my winner. A lot depends on the narrative you are trying to build.
3. History is rewritten all the time. Sometimes it is rewritten because new information has come to light, perhaps from an archeological find or previously classified documents. When this happens, it is exciting. We joyfully anticipate that more information will deepen our understanding. But rewriting frequently happens in the service of building a cultural or national narrative. We highlight bits of the past that support our perceived identities and willfully ignore the details that don't fit. We like our history uncomplicated. It's hard for us to understand our groups or our countries, and by extension ourselves, as both good and not-good at the same time.
4. Culture is a collective memory. It's the interwoven stories that we use to explain who we are as nations, organizations, or just loosely formed groups. "Collective memory is more about the present than the past because it is integral to how the group sees itself." And "while collective memory is usually grounded in fact, it need not be."
5. We have seen how people justify all kinds of mistakes to preserve the personal narratives they are invested in, and groups also engage in this behavior. Countries rewrite their histories, from the textbook up, to support how they see themselves now. Instinctively we may recoil from this idea, believing that it's better to turn over all the rocks and confront what is lurking underneath. However, as MacMillan writes, "It can be dangerous to question the stories people tell about themselves because so much of our identity is both shaped by and bound up with our history. That is why dealing with the past, in deciding on which version we want, or on what we want to remember and to forget, can become so politically charged."
6. MacMillan warns that the danger of abusing history is that it "flattens out the complexity of human experience and leaves no room for different interpretations of the past." Which leaves us asking, What do we want from history? Do we want to learn from it, with the hopes that in doing so we will avoid mistakes by understanding the experiences of others? Or do we want

to practice self-justification on a national level, reinforcing what we already believe about ourselves to justify what we did and what we are doing? After all, “you could almost always find a basis for your claims in the past if you looked hard enough.”

7. If we selectively use the past only to reinforce our claims in the present, then the situation becomes precarious when there is pressure to change. Instead of looking as objectively as possible at history, welcoming historians who challenge us, we succumb to confirmation bias, allowing only those interpretations that are consistent with the narrative we are invested in. Consider what MacMillan writes about nationalism, which “is a very late development indeed in terms of human history.”
8. When we selectively reach back into the past to justify claims in the present, we reduce the complexity of history and of humanity. This puts us in an awkward position because the situations we are confronted with are inherently complex. If we cut ourselves off from the full scope of history because it makes us uncomfortable, or doesn’t fit with the cultural narrative in which we live, we reduce our ability to learn from the past and apply those lessons to the situations we are facing today. MacMillan says, “There are also many lessons and much advice offered by history, and it is easy to pick and choose what you want. The past can be used for almost anything you want to do in the present. We abuse it when we create lies about the past or write histories that show only one perspective. We can draw our lessons carefully or badly. That does not mean we should not look to history for understanding, support and help; it does mean that we should do so with care.”
9. We need to accept that people can do great things while still having flaws. Our heroes don’t have to be perfect, and we can learn just as much from their imperfections as from their achievements. We have to allow that there are at least two sides to every story, and we have to be willing to listen to both. There are no conflicts in which one side doesn’t feel morally justified in their actions; that’s why your terrorist can be my freedom fighter. History can be an important part of bridging this divide only if we are willing to lift up all the rocks and shine our lights on what is lurking underneath.
10. Be informed citizen is read more classical books and history. This unfolds how the real world works and where it is going. If You read Classical Books,

then you can well predict what would happen next in the future based on the events happening.

- H. How can this idea be applied in real life?
- I. Has this idea stood the test of time?
- J. What steps do I need to take to apply this idea in reality?
 - 1. We have to contextualize the knowledge. When does it work?
 - 2. When doesn't it work? Where can I apply it?
 - 3. What are the key variables?
- K. In what area of life this idea applicable?
- L. Is this idea still applicable in present time?
- M. What does this idea improves in my life?
- N. What of it?
- O. What follows?
- P. What difference does it make?
- Q. What was my favourite part of the book? Why?
- R. Who was the favourite character? Why?
- S. What was the most interesting thing I learned from the book?
- T. Would I have ended the book differently? Did it end the way I thought it would?
- U. If I could change one thing in the book, what would it be?
- V. Do I know example of someone who is like one of the characters in the story?
- W. If I could have conversation with one of the characters in the story, which character would I choose and what I talk about it?
- X. What am I believe?
- Y. How will I reveal my faith and my knowledge through my actions?
- Z. What I understood about Jesus, Father and Holy Spirit from the Bible? And what I understood about other things from the books?
- AA. How that encourage me?
- BB. What I could learn from this?
- CC. Do I find bad/good examples from the books?
- DD. Do I find any commandment that I must obey?
- EE. Do I find any warnings?
- FF. Do I find any promise?

GG. Do I find the sin that I have to repent?

HH. What truths God has revealed to me?

II. What truths about others have revealed to me?

JJ. How can I do practically?

KK. What is the main thought I have to remember?

LL. How can I show my life fruit, character, love, faith and maturity in my daily life?

MM. How do I have desire to be discipline character in fruit, faith that he is ejected to authorised and filled with Christ?

NN. What a thing is blocking me from God's work?

OO. How can I contribute with God work and discipline my self to complete the work?

PP. What can I do that God's work will be functional and better and stronger and faster even then. When I have doubt, uncertainty and stress?

QQ. What can I do practical?

RR. What example can I be? To learn and teach others?

SS. Question that I do not understand in the paragraph?

TT. Don't Overheard Complaining, not even to yourself. If you have fewer Opinion, if you just accept things as they are, you have less to complain about

UU. So step by step action by action, no-one can stop you from that. Focus on the part of the things that is up to you, and trust, if you follow the process that more times than not, you will get the outcome you want.

VV. Worst Enemy of The Person is her his own Tongue, as the person will always boast or Talk out their ideas and thoughts. Always observe the person, as the person will always boast about their ideas, winning and thoughts, and do not interrupt the person. Bible tells about tongue in James 3: It corrupts the whole person, sets the whole course of his life on fire, and is itself set on fire by hell. but no man can tame the tongue. It is a restless evil, full of deadly poison. With the tongue we praise our Lord and Father, and with it we curse men, who have been made in God's likeness.

WW. How To Put Ideas into Practice. How The Idea can be put into practice.

XX. Do not watch what they talking, but watch what they are doing, to determine what type of person she/he is.

YY. We needs to work on the things that we not good at, and not just things that we are strong at. This would make you better as whole.

ZZ. If the Product is for Free, then You are the Product for the company.

AAA. There is no free Lunch, if somebody offers something for free, then there is something behind that offer.

BBB. Always remember Nobody is going to come to rescue and your family and do not put faith into politicians and other people as they are humans and put all the trust into God.

How Will I Add This Information In My Own Life.

How Will I Apply This Information In My Life.

Part 4: What Actions To Be Taken

Implementing ideas from a book often involves translating concepts into actionable steps and integrating them into your routine. Here's a guide on what actions to take:

1. Extract Key Takeaways

- **Reread Important Sections:** Go back to the book and highlight or take notes on the key ideas that resonated with you.
- **Summarize the Concepts:** Create a one-page summary or mind map of the book's main ideas.

2. Set Clear Goals

- **Define Objectives:** Based on the book's ideas, determine what you want to achieve (e.g., improving productivity, mastering a skill, changing habits).
- **Make Goals Specific:** Use the SMART framework (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound).

3. Break Down the Idea

- **Identify Actionable Steps:** Break the idea into smaller, manageable tasks. For example, if the book discusses habit formation, decide on one habit to implement first.
- **Create a Roadmap:** Organize these tasks into a sequence and assign timelines.

4. Develop an Action Plan

- **Daily Actions:** Incorporate the book's principles into your daily schedule. Example: If the book emphasizes mindfulness, schedule a 10-minute meditation daily.
- **Accountability System:** Use tools like journals, habit trackers, or apps to monitor progress.

5. Apply the Concepts

- **Start Small:** Test the ideas in real life with small experiments. For example, if the book is about improving communication, try a new approach in one conversation.
- **Iterate and Adjust:** Reflect on what works and adapt the strategies.

6. Leverage Resources

- **Find Tools:** Use apps, templates, or frameworks recommended by the book or others that align with its ideas.
- **Seek Support:** Join communities, forums, or groups related to the book's topic for shared learning and accountability.

7. Reflect and Learn

- **Track Outcomes:** Maintain a log of successes, challenges, and results of implementing the ideas.
- **Evaluate Progress:** Periodically assess what has changed and what still needs work.

8. Share and Teach

- **Discuss with Others:** Sharing your insights helps reinforce what you've learned and invites feedback.
- **Teach the Concept:** Explaining the ideas to someone else deepens your understanding.

9. Revisit and Deepen Understanding

- **Revisit the Book:** Periodically reread or reference specific chapters as you progress.
- **Consume Related Material:** Read other books or watch talks that expand on the original idea.

10. Celebrate Milestones

- **Acknowledge Success:** Recognize achievements, no matter how small, to stay motivated.
- **Reward Yourself:** Treat yourself for hitting major goals or mastering a concept.

By following these steps, you can effectively implement ideas from the book and integrate them into your life for lasting impact.